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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments, William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, April 3rd, 1861.

The VERY REV. THE DEAN OF LEIGHLIN, in the Chair.

THE following new Members were elected:—

Thomas Prendergast, Esq., East India United Service Club, 16, St. James's-square, London; Harris Prendergast, Esq., Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London; and Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq., Manor of St. John, Waterford: proposed by J. P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Matthew Esmonde White, Esq., M. D., J. P., Carlow; and J. Cliffe Vigers, Esq., J. P., Burgage, Leighlin Bridge: proposed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin.

Andrew Wilson, Esq., Collector of Inland Revenue, Wexford: proposed by Patrick Duffy, Esq.

James Kennedy, Esq., Manager, National Bank, Athlone: proposed by J. H. Browne, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Kieran, P. P., Swords, County Dublin: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

Henry Patterson, Esq., Architect, Royal Engineer Department, Kilkenny; and Mr. Francis Hunt, High-street, Kilkenny: proposed by J. G. Robertson, Esq.

The Secretary reported that the January part of the Society's "Quarterly Journal" had been issued, and was now in the hands of members. A good deal of the subscriptions for the current year had been already got in; but there were still arrears due for the past year, which, with the arrears of the current year, members, on reflection, ought to see the propriety of remitting to the Treasurer without delay. In other respects, the state of the funds was not to be complained of. A sum of over £30 had been subscribed by various Members, in addition to their ordinary subscriptions, towards the "Illustration Fund," which was a very satisfactory beginning in that way.

The Chairman suggested the propriety of getting out a Catalogue of the very interesting objects in the Society's Museum, on the plan of Dr. Wilde's Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy's Museum. He considered their own collection of antiquities, as already formed, fully worthy of such a catalogue; and as the collection increased, supplementary catalogues could be issued.

Dr. Delany fully coincided in the Chairman's opinion. The catalogue could be made to aid the Society's funds, as the Members would willingly pay additionally for it; or it could be made to form a portion of the Society's Journal. At all events, it ought to be printed to correspond with the Journal, so that the Members could have it bound with the volume of the year in which it should be issued.

The Secretary said it rested entirely with the Members whether such a catalogue were issued or not. If four hundred Members deposited 10s. each with the Treasurer, the Committee would engage to furnish a Catalogue of the Collection in the Society's Museum, which would be a credit to the Society. It should be an understood condition that such subscription was not to be used for the general purposes of the Society, but be invested in the Savings' Bank, or elsewhere, until the sum required was accumulated. The chief source of expense of such a catalogue would be the engravings, without which it would be useless.

The Rev. Luke Fowler mentioned that when recently at Caen, he had been present at a meeting of the members of the Archæological Society of Normandy, who seemed to take some interest in Irish antiquities. He begged leave to move that friendly relations should be established between the Archæological Societies of Kilkenny and Normandy, and that an exchange of publications should be effected between them.

The proposition of the Rev. Mr. Fowler was then unanimously agreed to.

A Member and zealous well-wisher of the Society wrote, offering a prize of £3 for the best essay "On the best mode of Writing and Publishing a History of Ireland from the earliest period to the year 1509." The conditions would be made known at the July meeting of the Society. The proposer of this prize, writing to the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., suggested the necessity of an exertion being made for obtaining the preparation of a copious history of Ireland to the beginning of the sixteenth century, as down to that period there would be a greater concord of feeling between all sections of Irishmen, and besides, after that the materials for history were more accessible. It appeared to him that an effort should be made to have men of sufficient skill in the Irish language, such as Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Curry, engaged to search out the Irish manuscripts existing throughout England and the Continent.

On the motion of the Rev. James Graves, Honorary Secretary, seconded by Rev. J. Mease, Robert Malcomson, Esq., was elected Honorary Local Secretary for the Carlow District.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

By J. G. Robertson, Esq.: An Architectural Drawing of the outer Arch of St. James's Gate, Kilkenny, by Mr. H. Patterson, from measurements made by Mr. Robertson himself, shortly before the gateway was taken down by the Corporation, last year.

By the Ven. Archdeacon Cotton: a manuscript "Rent Roll of the Estate of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Kilkenny for two years, ending Lady Day, 1772," together with an account of "Disbursements by the Treasurer out of the foregoing rents." The rental mentioned several names of places long changed or gone out of use in the city, such as "Kyrans Well," now the site of the Corporation market in King-street, then set to Nicholas Ronan, at 12s. 6d. per annum; the "Shade (?)" in John-street, &c. The "Rampart," in Tobin's-lane, was let to Thomas Shervington at £4 per annum. "Pent-houses"—being in fact "Rows" of arcades forming a covered footway along the streets, and serving also for shops, as still in use in Chester—were very common at the time. John Cramer paid 10s. a year for a "Pent-house in North Ward," and Thomas Young and John Archdekin rented pent-houses in the same ward at 2s. 6d. per annum; but Robert Tobin paid £1 5s. yearly for a "Pent-house in High-street;" Captain John Baxter paid 10s. per annum for the "Sconse near Walkin's gate;" "wastes" and "incroachments" on the streets are frequent items. It appears that "The Scavengership" was "received by the Mayors for the time being to pave the streets of the city." The "City Customs" were set for £165 per annum. Amongst the items in the account of disbursements are—

	£	s.	d.
"Paid for Judge's Lodgings, viz., Mrs. Whitehead, £5;			
Peter Alley, £8; do. £5,	18	0	0
Paid two years' Hearthmoney [for] Tholsel, November,			
1771,	0	16	0
Paid for News Papers to 5th April, 1771,	13	16	11
Paid Vicars Chorals, Warren, Martin, and Wheeler, . .	2	7	6

The following were the disbursements for salaries of the officials:—

"Payments made for Salaries, viz:—

"Paid Antho. Blunt, Esq ^r , May ^r , Michaelmas, 1771, Salary			
and Charity Money,	202	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid James Percival, Esq ^r , Deputy Mayor, Michaelmas, 1772,	202	0	0
Paid Sheriffs Keogh and Blunt, Michaelmas, 1770,	40	0	0
Paid Sheriffs Keogh and Blake, Michaelmas, 1771,	40	0	0
Paid Eland Mossom, Esq., Recorder, 2½ years salary, ending March, 1772,	100	0	0
Paid Godfrey Cookseye, Esq., Town Clerk, 2 years ending Michaelmas, 1771,	40	0	0
Paid Ditto for lodging Sheriffs' Certificates, 7 years ending Michaelmas, 1771,	7	0	0
Treasurer's Salary 1¾ year, 24 June, 1772,	70	0	0
Pen, Ink, and Paper; Ditto; Time as usual,	1	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£702	15	0

“Payments made to City Servants:—

“Paid Sword Bearer, William Harty, 2 years, March, 1772,	24	0	0
Paid Great Mace Bearer, William Wilkinson, 1¾ year, ending 24th June, 1772,	21	0	0
Paid Small Mace Bearer, Thomas Hewet, 1½ year, ending 25th March, 1772,	12	0	0
Paid Ditto, William Foster, 1½ year, ending 25th March, 1772,	12	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£69	0	0

In the “Payments made for Bailiff's wages” occurs a name which Banim has immortalised by introducing it into his tale “The Mayor of Windgap”—Roger Divey, more likely to be recognised as “Yellow Roger”:—

	£	s.	d.
“Paid Roger Divey, Mayor's Bailiff, 1½ years, 25th March, 1772,	12	0	0
Paid ditto, for sweeping Wastes, the like,	1	10	0

There was then an officer of the Corporation not known in more recent times but worthy to be restored:—

	£	s.	d.
“Paid John Somers, Whipbeggar, to 25th March, 1772,	5	10	0
Paid Stephen Rix, Whipbeggar, to 14th November, 1770,	0	10	0

There were numerous “City Pensioners” at that period, it appearing to be the custom not merely to superannuate the officers of the Corporation, but to give annuities to the widows or daughters of deceased officials. The pensions, chiefly paid at the time to females, amounted, for the space over which the account went, to £210 1s. Several of these annuitants were the descendants of

foreign settlers, if not settlers themselves, such as "Jane Vantreight, 2 years' pension, £20;" "Catherine Vantreight, the like, £12;" "Orianna Danbichon, 1 year, £6;" "John Ximenes, 2 years, £16." The last-named was a musician, and had been, or was at the time, organist of St. Mary's Church. Amongst the "payments made by orders of Assembly," and "payments by Mayor's orders," were the following:—

	£	s.	d.
"Paid Antho: Blunt, Esq., for securing the arch at St. John's Bridge,	21	14	1½
Paid John Rothe for making Guard Fire—an old order,	1	0	0
Paid Geo: Brown for matts for ye Tholsel, per order James Percival, Esqre.,	0	18	4
Paid David Perry for attending Potatoe scales,	0	12	0
Paid James Fitzgerald for making Bayliffs' cloathes,	2	0	0
Paid John Brennan for candles for the City Guard,	2	17	6
Paid William Harty for Serv ^{ts} Cloathes, &c.,	26	18	7½
Paid for Ropes for ye Tholsel Bell,	0	7	7

By Mr. William Lawless, Rose-Inn-street: a Waterford token, struck for Edmond Russell, being No. 518 on Dr. A. Smith's published list of Irish Tokens.

By the Author: "Brief Sketches of the Parishes of Booters-town and Donnybrook, County of Dublin," part 2, by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, A. M., Incumbent of Booterstown. This work was highly spoken of by the Chairman and other Members present at the Meeting.

By the Surrey Archæological Society: their "Collections," Vol. II., part 1. 1860.

By the Royal Dublin Society: their "Journal," Nos. 18 and 19.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 935 to 946, inclusive.

By the Publisher: "The Dublin Builder," Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26. No. 23 had not been received.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine" for January, February, and March, 1861.

By the Cambrian Institute: "The Cambrian Journal" for December, 1860, with a Supplemental Number.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne: "Archæologia Æliana," part 17.

By the Architectural and Archæological Society of the County of Buckingham: "Records of Buckinghamshire," Vol. II., No. 5.

By the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.: "The East Anglian," No. 9.

By the Rev. George R. Mackarness: the first volume of plates issued by "The Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society," being that for 1860. This volume is a handsome quarto, and contains several

views of Irish antiquarian remains. The principle of the Society is, that each subscriber receives a copy of the publication; the drawings being exclusively the work of the Members, and executed by the anastatic lithographic process.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe wrote, calling attention to the curious paper on the coat-armour assigned to our Saviour, published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1860. This paper and its accompanying illustration, by his late friend, R. Pearsall, Esq., were published editorially in the periodical alluded to by some strange oversight. Mr. Ellacombe stated that he had a drawing of a similar coat of arms from Elgin Cathedral; and wished to learn if any example occurred in Ireland.

The Secretary observed that the symbols of the Crucifixion were common in Ireland, especially on monumental sculpture of the seventeenth century, but he had never met with an instance in this country of a regularly quartered coat of arms being assigned to the Saviour.

The Rev. Samuel Hayman contributed the following notice of two inedited Youghal tradesmen's tokens, having also presented to the Society the wood-cuts by which the paper was illustrated:—

"Mention has been already made in this volume (pp. 83, 84) of some inedited Youghal Tradesmen's Tokens. I am now enabled to present the Society with wood-cuts of two of these; and I shall subjoin a few words of description. The earlier token of the two is that of—

"1. ROBERT ROBENS.—The engraving is made from a unique specimen in the collection of Mr. John Burke, Sexton of St. Mary's Church, Youghal. It is of brass, and weighs 25 grains. On the obverse we have 'ROBART. ROBENS. 1^o 1656;' and on the reverse 'DVNGARVEN AN[D]



YEOGHAL,' encircling a merchant's mark, having the initials of the striker of the token on its shaft, and a pendant sheep at the base. It is evident, therefore, that Robens was a clothier, or woollen-draper, who, in Commonwealth days, carried on his business in the contiguous towns of Dungarvan and Youghal. And it is worthy of remark that, although situated in different shires, these towns have maintained, from remotest times, a very close connexion. Until 1826, Dungarvan was a creek of the port of Youghal; and its customs and excise were accounted for in the collector's returns from the latter place. It is still united with

¹ In page 84, *supra*, by a typographical error, this surname was given as "Tobens."

Youghal as regards military arrangements, and receives its quota of troops from the Youghal garrison. The second token was issued by—

“2. THOMAS COOKE.—Of this merchant's money a single specimen has been found. It was dug up in the summer of 1860, in the garden of the Presentation Convent, Youghal, anciently a portion of the grounds of the Franciscan Friary. With the coin noticed already, it passed into the appreciating hands of the Sexton of St. Mary's, who has kindly consented to its being engraved for these pages. The token is of copper, weighing 25 grains. We have, on the obverse, ‘THO[MAS. CO]OKE. MERCHANT,’ encircling a balance; and, on the reverse, ‘HIS PENNY (over which was subsequently stamped ‘FARTHING’), 1671,’ with Cooke's initials. The token



was originally of value for one penny; and was probably made current for a farthing in 1680, when the large copper half-pence of Charles II. were issued.

“The family of Coke, or Cooke, has been for ages settled in the eastern counties of England. Numerous cadets passed into Ireland, in the seventeenth century; and their descendants are now found among the gentry of Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. Two distinct branches flourished in Youghal. Of these, one claimed descent from John Cooke, author of ‘A Vindication of the Profession of the Law,’ and yet better remembered as the Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth, who officially arraigned the unfortunate monarch, Charles I., for which he suffered death with the surviving regicides at the Restoration.¹ The other Youghal line of Cookes was also of Cromwellian settlement, and maintained the favourite and distinctive Christian name of ‘Thomas.’ Of them came the striker of this token; and, if we can record little of himself, we have to tell some pleasing things of his descendants. His grandson and namesake, Thomas Cooke, Alderman of Youghal, and Mayor in the two consecutive years of 1746 and 1747, was the compiler, in 1749, of a very curious history of the town, which is yet unpublished.² He died in March, 1769. His son, again, was the Rev. Thomas Cooke, a clergyman of the Established Church, and Master of the Endowed School of Midleton, Co. Cork. He was the author of a well-known school-book, the ‘Analysis of the Latin Language;’ which, despite of the changes in education since his time, yet maintains its ground in our classical seminaries. The Rev. Thomas Cooke died in 1775, while in the flower of life and genius. His grand-nephew, Thomas Cooke,

¹ This line, failing in male issue, is represented in Youghal by another Cromwellian family, that of Taylor. Of the latter family came the versatile *litterateur*, William Cooke Taylor, LL. D., who was born at Youghal,

16th April, 1800, and died at 20, Herbert-street, Dublin, 12th September, 1849.

² The exact title of Alderman Cooke's compilation is here subjoined:—“Memoirs of the Town of Youghal, giving an Account

now represents the family locally, and is the medical officer of the Youghal Electoral Division, in the Poor-Law Union of the same name."

The Rev. James Graves described an ancient incised slab existing at Jerpoint Abbey, which had been recently brought under notice at the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, by Mr. Du Noyer, whose observations were thus reported in the "Journal" of the Institute (vol. xvii., p. 72):—

"Mr. Du Noyer assigns the date to the close of the thirteenth century. It will be seen that immediately over the head there is a square cavity (see woodcut) in which, as he conjectured, might have been affixed a brass plate, or some accessory to the staff in the right hand of the effigy, such as a gonfalon or small banner. This is, however, improbable; it is difficult to explain the intention of this receptacle, in which a relic, or some object connected with the deceased, may have been placed. The cists cut out of the rock near St. Patrick's Chapel at Heysham, Lancashire, appear to present a feature in some degree analogous; we there find, at the head of coffin-shaped cavities, of which some are fashioned according to mediæval usage to fit the head and shoulders, small rectangular depositories, of which the intention has not been explained. The costume of the effigy here figured is curious; the tight tunic or *cote-hardie* of the times of Edward II. and Edward III. was frequently buttoned down the front, as shown, among many examples, in the miniature bronze figure of William of Hatfield, on the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey. On this slab at Jerpoint, however, two rows of buttons appear, and a singular little garment, resembling a short smock-frock, reaching only to the girdle, which, according to the fashion of the period, encircles the hips, not the waist. The tight hose and long-pointed toe are familiar features of the costume of the period; and some kind of hood is doubtless here represented, possibly dropped on the neck, and forming a roll like a collar, but the details of the head and its covering are not very intelligible. Unfortunately, the upper portion of the object held in the right hand is defaced. The costume being wholly secular, although scarcely to be designated military, this object, which at first sight is somewhat cruciform in appearance, is probably a spear provided with a cross-bar, like the *mora* of the Roman *venabulum*, or hunting-spear. Two good examples of such spears, but of an earlier period, are figured in the catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum, p. 103; another, found at Nottingham, is figured in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 425. The spear, with one or more short transverse bars at

of the Laws and Customs of the Town, the Offices, Gates, Walls, Church, Immunities, and Privileges: with a Catalogue of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Burgesses from the year 1542 to 1749; a List of present Freemen; an abridgment of the Charter granted by King James I., reciting several Grants made by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Kings of England, and Elizabeth, Queen: with the several Oaths of Office

and Rules of Court. Collected by Thomas Cooke, Aldermⁿ, [1749]." This curious local history was evidently modelled after Izacke's "Antiquities of the City of Exeter," printed in 1677, as a comparison of the two books will show. The original MS. was bought in at the Literary Sale Rooms, 31, Anglesea-street, Dublin, April 25th, by the owner, the Rev. Doctor Neligan, of Cork, for the sum of six pounds.

the head, appears frequently in illuminations of the Anglo-Saxon and later times, and many examples will be found in Mr. Hewitt's *Arms and Armour in Europe*. Compare Hefner, *Div. I. pl. 33*. We have not found



Incised Slab at Jerpoint Abbey, Co. Kilkenny. Length 6 ft.; width at the head, 2 ft. 7 in.

instances of such a weapon, probably used in the chase, at the period to which the curious memorial at Jerpoint Abbey may be referred."

Mr. Graves said that having sketched this slab in August, 1840, when it was in a far better state of preservation than now, he was able to depose to the indications of a beard, where the regular scallops are given round the face of the figure in the wood-cut which accompanied Mr. Du Noyer's notice—here reproduced. He had no doubt that a hood was attached to the upper short coat, but he was not quite clear that the rows of buttons shown in the cut were in existence at all; at least, if so, they were not indicated in

his sketch. He was forced to place the slab a century later in time than Mr. Du Noyer, as he had distinctly read the following portions of the inscription, carved in incised Lombardic capitals:—

HIC IACET TOMAS M C^oC^oC^o

which brought down the date to some year in the fourteenth century. Twenty years ago the object, held in the right hand of the figure, showed no indications of terminating like a spear, but the slab was even then very much injured by time.

The following Papers were communicated:—

WHAT WE LEARN FROM WILDE'S "CATALOGUE OF THE ANTIQUITIES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY."

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.

IN fulfilment of my promise to bring this admirable publication again before the Members of the Society, I proceed to lay before them the section of the Catalogue which relates to the several modes anciently used in Ireland to protect the feet. The examples of ancient shoes and sandals here described and illustrated are of singular interest, as the ornamentation on some of them are identical with that to be found on undoubted works of Irish art,—such as our ancient crosses, shrines, brooches, and in the adornments of our most ancient manuscripts. Here is what Dr. Wilde says of "Shoes and Boots":—

"SHOES AND BOOTS, of what may be termed antiquity, present, upon a close examination, several curious artistic details and ingenious devices. When the Irish first learned the art of tanning, is at present unknown; but as this branch of manufacture is of great antiquity in most countries possessing any degree of civilization, it is not likely that we were unacquainted with it during historic times.¹ Most of the specimens in the collection are evidently made of tanned leather, and are also considerably worn; but a few are of untanned hide. As nearly all the antique objects

¹ " See an extract from one of the Brehon Laws relating to the penalties for stripping bark for tanning purposes, given as a specimen

of the Irish language in the fourteenth century in Doctor O'Donovan's 'Irish Grammar,' p. 448."